

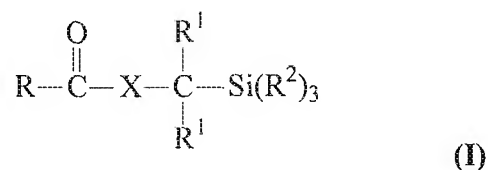
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Kindly replace the previous claim set with the claim set that appears below, in which Claims 1, 15-16 and 19 have been amended to read as follows:

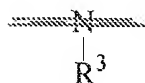
1. (Currently Amended) A method for improving the skin over time in a curable silicone composition comprising the steps of:

A. providing a curable silicone composition comprising:

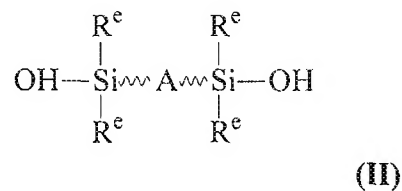
a) a compound having the structural formula:



wherein R is a C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted or an unsaturated free radical-curing group; R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen or a C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon radical; R<sup>2</sup> is a hydrolyzable group; X is oxygen or

~~or~~ ; and R<sup>3</sup> is H or C<sub>1-12</sub> hydrocarbyl group;

b) a polymer having the structural formula:



wherein A is a backbone selected from the group consisting of organic and siloxane backbones, and R<sup>e</sup> is CH<sub>3</sub> or H; and

c) a cure system, and

B. exposing the curable silicone composition to curingly effective conditions to cure the curable silicone composition,

wherein when in formula I ~~X is O and~~ R is CH<sub>3</sub>, the composition demonstrates a ten fold ~~increase~~ improvement in skin over time when exposed to curingly effective conditions as compared to a curable composition wherein when in formula I either X is not O or R is not CH<sub>3</sub>, or both.

2. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said curable composition is a dual cure photo/moisture curable composition.

3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 2, wherein R is alkenyl, which may be substituted or unsubstituted.

4. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said curable composition is a moisture curable composition.

5. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 4, wherein R is a C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted.

6. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 4, wherein R is a methyl group.

7. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein X is O.

8. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is an alkoxy group having the formula R<sup>4</sup>O—, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is a C<sub>1-2</sub> alkyl group.

9. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein R is

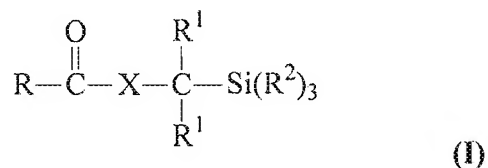
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^5 \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C}=\text{C}— \\ \diagup \quad | \\ \text{R}^6 \quad \text{R}^7 \end{array}$$

, and R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are

independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen and organo radicals.

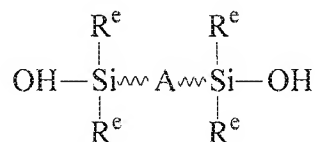
10. (Previously Presented) A composition comprising:

a) a compound having the structural formula:



wherein R is a C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted or an unsaturated free radical-curing group; R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen or a C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon radical; R<sup>2</sup> is a hydrolyzable group; X is oxygen; and R<sup>3</sup> is H or C<sub>1-12</sub> hydrocarbyl group; and

b) a polymer having the structural formula:



(II)

wherein A is a backbone selected from the group consisting of organic and siloxane backbones, and R<sup>e</sup> is CH<sub>3</sub> or H, wherein in formula I R is CH<sub>3</sub>, R<sup>2</sup> is OR<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> is a C<sub>1-2</sub> alkyl group, and R<sup>1</sup> is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen or a C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbyl radical.

Claim 11. (Cancelled).

12. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the cure system includes a catalyst selected from the group consisting of tetraisopropyltitanate, dibutyltin dilaurate and tetramethylguanidine.

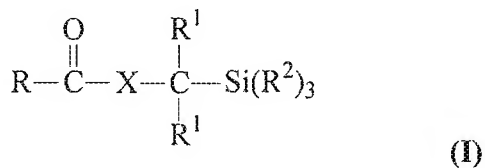
13. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 12, wherein the cure system further includes a photoinitiator selected from the group consisting of 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone, 2-methyl-1-[4-(methylthio)phenyl]-2-morpholino propan-1-one, 2-benzyl-2-N,N-dimethylamino-1-(4-morpholinophenyl)-1-butanone, the combination of 1-hydroxy cyclohexyl phenyl ketone and benzophenone, 2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenyl acetophenone, the combination of bis(2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl-2,4,4-trimethyl pentyl) phosphine oxide and 2-

hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one, and [bis (2,4,6-trimethyl benzoyl) phenyl phosphine oxide], 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-propan-1-one, the combination of 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyldiphenyl-phosphine oxide and 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one, dl-camphorquinone, alkyl pyruvates, 2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenyl acetophenone, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-propane, bis(2,4,6-trimethyl benzoyl) phenyl phosphine oxide, bis(2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl-2,4,4-trimethylpentyl) phosphine oxide, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one, bis(n<sup>5</sup>-2,4-cyclopentadien-1-yl)-bis[2,6-difluoro-3-(1H-pyrrol-1-yl)phenyl]titanium, diethoxyacetophenone and combinations thereof.

14. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein A is a siloxane.

15. (Currently Amended) A curable composition comprising:

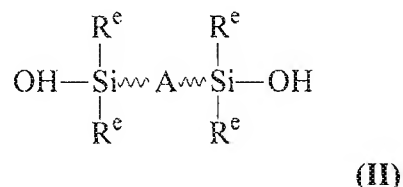
a) a compound having the structural formula:



wherein R is a C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl which ~~is optionally~~ is optionally substituted or an unsaturated free radical-curing group; R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen or a C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon radical; R<sup>2</sup> is a hydrolyzable

group; X is oxygen or  $\begin{array}{c} \text{---N---} \\ | \\ \text{R}^3 \end{array}$ ; and  $\text{R}^3$  is H or  $\text{C}_{1-12}$  hydrocarbyl group; and

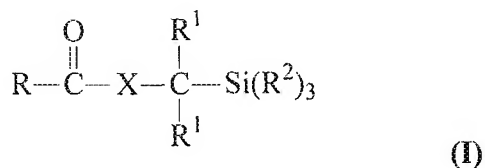
b) a polymer having the structural formula:



wherein A is a backbone selected from the group consisting of organic and siloxane backbones, and  $\text{R}^e$  is  $\text{CH}_3$  or H, wherein formula I and formula II are present in amounts such that the resulting ratio of said hydrolyzable groups of formula I to said OH groups of formula II is 1.2.

16. (Currently Amended) A curable composition comprising the reaction product of

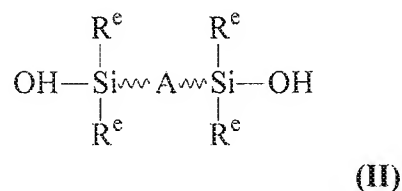
a) a compound having the structural formula:



wherein R is a member selected from the group consisting of a  $\text{C}_{1-20}$  alkyl group which is optionally substituted or is an unsaturated free radical-curing group;  $\text{R}^1$  is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen or a  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  hydrocarbyl

radical;  $R^2$  is a hydrolyzable group; X is oxygen or  $\text{---}\overset{\text{---}}{\text{N}}\text{---}$   
 $\text{---}\text{R}^3$ ; and  
 $R^3$  is a member selected from the group consisting of H or  $C_{1-12}$   
 hydrocarbyl group;

b) a polymer having the structural formula:



wherein A is a backbone selected from the group consisting of  
 organic and siloxane backbones, and  $R^e$  is a member selected from  
 the group consisting of  $CH_3$  or H; and

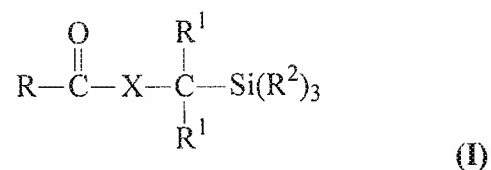
c) a cure system.

17. (Previously Presented) The curable composition  
 of claim 16 wherein said reaction product has a skin over time  
 when exposed to curingly effective conditions of 15 minutes or  
 less.

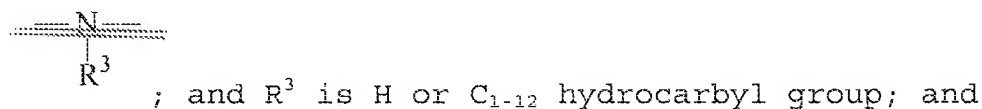
18. (Previously Presented) The curable composition  
 of claim 17 wherein said reaction product has a skin over time  
 when exposed to curingly effective conditions of 5 minutes or  
 less.

19. (Currently Amended) A method of preparing a  
 curable composition comprising the step of combining:

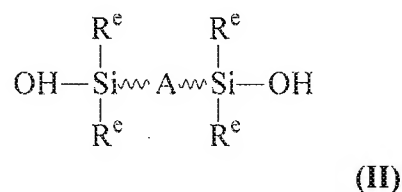
a) a compound having the structural formula:



wherein R is a C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl which is optionally substituted or an unsaturated free radical-curing group; R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen or a C<sub>1-6</sub> hydrocarbon radical; R<sup>2</sup> is a hydrolyzable group; X is oxygen or



b) a polymer having the structure formula:



wherein A is a backbone selected from the group consisting of organic and siloxane backbones, and R<sup>e</sup> is CH<sub>3</sub> or H.

20. (Original) The method of claim 19, further including the step of incorporating a curing system.